

The Cornell Countryman

*JAGRICULTURAL
INDEX*

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OCTOBER

Volume XIX

1921

Number 1

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Contents and Contributors

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Frontispiece	6	LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY needs no introduction to most <i>Countryman</i> readers. We need only say that since his resignation as Dean he has spent most of his time in editing books, writing, and in adding to his botanical collection. A large part of the last two years was spent on tours thru Central and South America, Europe, and China, and he is now classifying and grouping the specimens he gathered.
Verse by E. D.		
Be Ye Steadfast	7	RUSSELL LORD '20, upon graduation became secretary of the Hampden County Improvement League, in Springfield, Mass. He remained there until last June when he was appointed assistant professor of journalism at Ohio State University. While in college Mr. Lord was editor of <i>The Countryman</i> , the author of two <i>Kermis</i> plays, and a speaker on the 1917 Eastman Stage.
Liberty Hyde Bailey		
What Becomes of the Student Orator?	8	S. N. SPRING received his A.B. and his M.F. degrees from Yale University in 1898 and in 1903. He was head of the forestry department of the University of Maine for two years, leaving there to enter the U. S. Forestry Service as assistant forestry inspector, later Chief of the Office of Forestry Extension. In 1909 he was made State Forester of Connecticut where he remained until 1912 when he came to Cornell as professor of forestry.
Russell Lord		
Selling the Forestry Idea	9	A. R. MANN '04, spent practically the entire summer in Ithaca. The Ferris Committee of the Legislature visited the College to consider modifications of the farms and markets laws, and this, with the visit of the State Board of Estimate and Control, required much of his attention. Administrative duties occupied a large amount of time, and with the work of completing the plans for the new dairy building, made for him a very busy summer.
S. N. Spring		
The College Student and His Work	10	A. K. GETMAN '11, was in charge of the training of teachers of vocational agriculture at the State Normal School at Cortland from 1911 to 1914, leaving there to become an assistant in agricultural education, State Department of Education, at Albany. From 1917 to 1918 he was professor of agricultural education at Rutgers College, N. J., and since 1918 he has been supervisor of agricultural education in the State Department of Education at Albany.
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The Rivals

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All that you see is a lithographed ad,
While to your right and a little behind you
Pines for your glances a true country lad.

Much gaudy raiment may cover a cur, dear;
Love in a cottage is better than show;
I am directed to make you prefer, dear,
Home-freckled fellers, good-natured and slow.

These be the safest of sane generalities,
When you are married and oldened there'll be
Plenty of time to acquire such banalities
Quite unassisted by duffers like me.

Now that you're young and your heart's pirouetting,
Let it go blithely wherever it wills,
Seeking for things it will soon be forgetting—
Romance and wonderment over the hills!

—E. D.

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life-Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XIX

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Be Ye Steadfast

By Liberty Hyde Bailey

THE earnest days have come again when students gather on The Hill. Greetings are passed, experiences of the summer are briefly told, and then the work of the year begins. It is an abounding joy that students have, to come together again and yet once again. Few other persons have this kind of joy.

There is incentive in the experiences, a momentum that carries one forward irresistibly. The mood of accomplishment is in the situation. There is no reservation about it, no apology; for here we come to acquire. The "good time" that folks so much crave should be the satisfaction of mastery, of the steadfast attainment of sets of tasks that open the mind and ignite the imagination. We are to work for the satisfaction of working. Work is its own reward. Recreation makes the labor more attractive and the more effective.

In a day when there seems to be a contrary spirit abroad, when there appears to be a purpose to do as little as possible and to demand the maximum remuneration, may not the great student societies make special effort to apply themselves because the diligent application is joyous and right? These societies make public sentiment rapidly in our day; they have it within themselves to set forth a vast and powerful corrective against the debilitated attitude of the time.

The college days are days of detachment. We get far enough away from the problems to see them. We try to appraise them, not merely to feel them. They have relations one to another. Our own self-interests become subordinate; they take their places as only one small part of a great complex of life. Do not be afraid to be detached. Do not be afraid to be a student, looking at the course of life steadfastly, dispassionately, endeavoring to comprehend it: the applications will adjust themselves in due time. In the end the student controls because he tries to understand.

In the multiplicity of things and in the cross-currents of men's opinions, a few points are always clear. Students coming to a college of agriculture ask

me again and again what they shall learn. Well, first I assume they will learn to be men and women, able to look calmly to the future, incapable to be stampeded, and competent to appraise the art in life. On the occupational side my answer is simply this: learn how to grow a good crop. The well being of the people is necessarily established on the land. Out of the land and the sea and the air proceeds the existence of man with all its songs and philosophies. The more the land produces, the greater is the worth of the human race. This production is largely in the keeping of the farmers. We look to him to stand in the background, at the foundations of the ways of life, to guard the springs that provide mankind with its aspirations and its powers. In all the complexities and much counsel, this simple fact is yours to ponder.

THIS is the fundamental obligation as it is also the special privilege of the farmer,—to make the earth produce and at the same time leave it more capable of production. This effort is as old as history and as new as the sunrise. Every crop is a new crop, grown in new days and in winds that have not blown before. The world needs it.

Even if it does not pay you this year to raise a crop, yet it is your part, if you are a farmer, to raise more and yet more of one thing or another. The economic difficulties are indeed great, but they constitute another problem. Society must see that it pays to raise things from the earth. There is no safety otherwise, no possibility of the best institutions. This is indeed the major problem before the people today. The problem will be solved. Its solution lies not in the processes of cynicism, of corners and boycotts, in mass-drives and unionisms, in personal attacks. It lies in the understanding of it, in every effort in clear thinking, in the success we attain in convincing the public mind. But back of it all lies still the necessity of competent farming, to which the best minds may apply themselves with satisfaction. Be ye steadfast to be good farmers.



Give fools their gold
And knaves their power,
Let fortune's bubble
Rise or fall,
Who sows a field
Or plants a flower
Or trains a tree
Is more than all.

—Whittier.

What Becomes of the Student Orator?

By Russell Lord

WHEN I asked for a look at the returns on the Eastman Stage questionnaire, Prof. Everett beamed upon me, made me offering of his deadliest pipe tobacco, and appointed me official compiler of the material. The Countryman had been after him for an article on the subject, he said, but he was to spend the summer in the Adirondacks where fishing is far too good for that sort of thing.

Perhaps anyone might better spend the time fishing than in trying to summarize returns on such a list of questions as was sent last spring to all "graduates" of the stage. Reading the list again, I find the questions essentially two. First, and baldly stated, have you, oh student orator, amounted to anything? Second, has training and experience given you by the Eastman helped in after-life?

Directly proposed and calling for direct reply, returns on the second question range from things tangible, as in the case of the man who says that "the fifty dollar prize enabled me to finish my college course," to an

array, almost unanimous, of such intangible benefits as "self-confidence," "the mastery of a large audience," and "the necessity, for the first time, of completely thinking thru a subject in which I was particularly interested."

Honest enthusiasm for the contest, for the contacts and intimacies it affords, and for the training it provides, appears in the answers. One doubt alone occurs to the inquiring mind. Are not most of the writers really thinking of Extension 1 and 2, and of those still more informal sessions in the little coop across from the mailboxes in Roberts Hall, as well as the grand annual speaking contest which forms hardly more than fitting "exhibition" of things taught day in and day out, from generation unto generation of students, and to many more than six each year?

The Eastman Stage is a fine thing, an exceedingly fine thing, but it can no more be separated from incessant quiet and kindly works of a certain professor than can the professor be separated from the habit of exclam-

ing "By Jing!" or of clutching at his coat lapels when engaged in public speech.

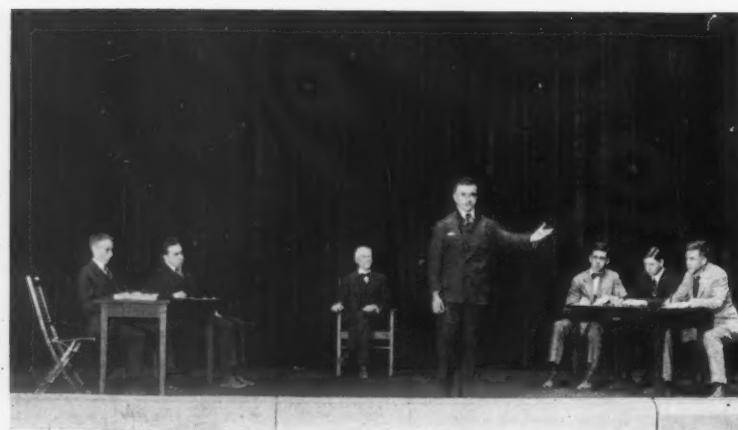
The Eastman Prize for Public Speaking was first offered in 1910, and a "stage" with six survivors has been held each year since. That makes 72 contestants, excluding alternates. Some have died since leaving college; others could not be located, but questionnaires probably reached fifty. Forty-three replies were received.

THE replies bore postmarks of places in 15 states, from California to Massachusetts, from Minnesota to Kentucky, and from two foreign countries, China and South Africa. Of all received, only one showed the writer to be in other than agricultural work.

What kind of agricultural work? Allowing for some who fell into more than one classification, it might be set forth like this: scholastic, 16; farmers' organization, 14; farm or domestic, 10; journalistic, 4; religious, 2.

More specifically, 9 were on the faculty of Cornell or other universities; 8 were farmers; 2 farmwives; and the rest were teachers of high or grammar grades, county agents, preachers, agricultural experts with commercial concerns, editors, rural advertising men, and students. Contestants of the most recent stages swelled the total number whose occupation still is "student," and form a considerable portion of the 16 in the "scholastic" group of the previous paragraph.

The survey brought in riches of human material. It proved that if the comic papers are right and college orators have no sense of humor, they develop after graduation. A girl puts down as her war record that she "did Red Cross nursing and managed to marry a lonesome lieutenant!" Another graduate whose reply on the "aspiration" question may be sufficiently typical to announce him to his friends, aspires "to become a factor in agricultural advertising, and to get married," (italics his).



TRAINING IN DEBATE PROVES HELPFUL IN MANY WAYS

Student orators before the red plush curtain in Bailey Hall at Cornell, with Professor John L. Stone presiding over the discussion. "Jimmie" Owens, winner of the Rochester Stage in 1917, second on the Eastman Stage the same year, and who is now farming with his father in Franklin County, is holding forth to the satisfaction of his colleagues. E. B. Sullivan, former business manager of The Countryman, author of the 1919 Kermis, and who is now engaged in advertising work in New York State, is the man just to the left of Professor Stone. Russell Lord, the author of this article, is on the extreme right.

If, as some put it, the purpose of the survey was to "measure leadership," the questions were far more solemnly posed than answered. With one or two saddening exceptions, the replies seem more like personal letters than self-survey blanks. Not a few have a gladsome, "Hello, Prof. Everett" right across the top. It is their work they take seriously, these people, not themselves.

IT must be remembered that none of these people have been out of College more than ten years, and that many are still in their twenties. Yet the returns show a respectable number in positions of some prominence.

Here, for example, are the directors of two large eastern schools of secondary agriculture; the president

of the New England Holstein-Friesian Association; the manager of the New York State Apple Growers' Association; the principal of the George Junior Republic; the editor of the largest Dutch-language agricultural journal in South Africa; and the business manager of *The Dairymen's League News*.

Practically every man and woman was in some form of war service, and 11 wore the uniform. Newt Rogers '16, perhaps the best of all men who ever have spoken on the Eastman, gave his life, flying over the German lines.

That is about all which can be reported on the returns. Recipients of the blank were not asked to record income and they exhibit splendid un-

concern in this regard. They have their work; many have families; and all have an idea that it's what you give, not what you get, that counts.

The survey proves little, but indicates much, particularly if one concedes that this limited number of graduates differ from thousands of others only in point of steadier legs, stronger voices, and just that little extra confidence and persistence which, while students, enabled them to make the Stage.

After going over their answers, I think of them not as a group apart, but as typical Cornellians in agriculture. And I wonder if the graduates of any other school, anywhere, really "amount to more" when they get out.

Selling the Forestry Idea

By S. N. Spring

IF the President of the United States loses his pet dog the fact is known in every part of the country. The conservation of that pup is pretty certain because of its illustrious owner. Everyone feels a personal interest because, in a way, the head of the Nation is our President individually.

About the forests of the United States we might feel equally concerned since as a natural resource they belong to an equally illustrious owner (if one may modestly and democratically say that) namely all of us, individually and collectively, the private individuals have fee simple to the greater proportion of the area and a few persons own the bulk of the remaining standing timber.

There is a lot of talk today about controlling the private owner, either by the supervision of the Federal government or that of the states individually. If we actually undertake that it will be like pushing the calf's head into the bucket of milk to teach it to drink or more adroitly letting it suck on two fingers of the hand, gently forcing the calf's head down into the milk with the other hand. The calf may knock the bucket over or suffocate—who knows!

Up to this time we have either hollered loudly at the private owner, even threateningly, or we have talked in unintelligible language to him. In some cases we have given

him concrete examples and real help in his forest. We certainly have not sold him the forestry idea, generally. Perhaps we ought to have had a nation-wide slogan—every collective effort coins one. The slogan catches the eye and the fancy. It works to rouse interest but beyond that is a lot of effort and constructive work to teach the people the way to do the thing desired.

Forestry in its fullest sense is but little known. Fragments of fact have found wide publicity—plant trees on waste land, save forests from fire, millions of seed to save France's devastated region, plant a shade tree properly, and the like,—a veritable hodgepodge for the private owner.

Facts about National Forest Management have covered many of the Forest Service activities and made public some excellent work. Aside from these there has not been a thoroly worked out plan of presenting to the private owner facts in order and sequence, couched in his language and presented with a clarity and force that would make him think. I except the few correspondence or study courses that have had a limited subscription list.

Foresters, as a class, have not sold the property idea. Individual foresters have done it and their employers are practicing forestry today but many more have lain down in their berths or looked only at the

money return possible in that or some more lucrative occupation.

It cannot be that it never was feasible nor financially possible for a forest owner and operator to put his business on a permanent basis.

Business firms are generally ready to consider new ideas that may better their business. Has it been wholly a stubborn desire on the part of lumbermen to resist innovation or has it been due to a failure to present the ideas of forest management plainly? The Forest Service got wide interest in forestry by its endeavor to make working plans for the private owner. To be sure the time was not then ripe, the knowledge available, nor economic conditions right for success. Soon after this early effort the National Forests engrossed its attention. During the last decade, however, conditions have been favorable for wider application of forestry, but educational work and consistent efforts in this line have not been forthcoming excepting in a minor degree.

Whether Federal or State control is secured in due time is in a sense immaterial. The owner needs to be convinced no matter what plan of safeguarding future supplies is inaugurated. There never was a time more strategic for systematically selling the forestry idea, nor time when it is so vitally needed.

The College Student and His Work

By A. R. Mann

THE summer days of change and recreation are past, and the opening days of college have come again. It is a time of stimulation and gladness, of new experiences, new ambitions, new friendships, and, most of all, new privileges for young men and women students.

This occasion comes once a year to the faculty, but it never grows old or loses its peculiar charm and inspiration for those fortunate persons, to whom it offers new challenges of devotion and service. The teachers are always ready with a cordial greeting for the incoming and returning students.

It is well to realize at the outset that the educational process is a co-operative affair between teachers and students. Its success is conditioned by the sincerity and ability with which each does his part—the teacher in creating the situations which provoke application and learning on the part of the student, and the latter in seizing and capitalizing the means of education thus afforded. In the College of Agriculture, a controlling purpose is to foster such a spirit of mutual desire and cooperation as shall guarantee the highest educational accomplishments. The responsibility for realizing the best attainments rests equally on the members of the student body and the faculty.

The results of collegiate training are determined in a large measure by the ideals and objectives which dominate both teacher and student. Only disappointment and failure can follow where ideals and objectives are lacking. Indeed, the waste of time, money, and effort in every realm of human activity where controlling purposes and more or less clearly determined objectives are absent, is beyond measurement. If there is any place and any time where such waste should be eliminated and high privilege realized, it is in college and during the student period when the foundations of the future are being laid. The structure of life is largely determined during the college days, and the foundations must be deep, strong,

and adequate for the coming loads and pressures.

The beginning of college experience or of a new college year is the time to reexamine the purposes and objectives so as to set the course in the right direction. A little thought given now to a serious determination of the investment of time and talent during the year will be helpful in preventing waste and in achieving worth while results.

Persons go to college in order to know, assured that knowledge gives both riches and power. Every normal person covets power of achievement. The college student has incomparable opportunity to fit himself to excel. The price he must pay is mental thrift, applied to things of value; habits of ease, indifference, or lassitude, never create power or excellence.

A writer, dwelling on the privilege of college and university training for young persons, has said, "To do its best work it (the college) should be organized for the strong, not for the weak; for the high-minded, self-controlled, generous, and courageous spirits, not for the indifferent, the dull, the idle, or those who are already forming their characters on the amusement theory of life." The college which insists on high standards of scholarship as the condition for enjoying its privileges renders the greatest service to its student body and to society. It is not unbecoming, even in an introductory word of greeting to students, to speak for serious purpose and earnest concentration on the best things the college and university afford. The by-products of university life, immensely valuable as many of them are, will not be harmed by an appreciation of the major values.

MANY students fail to realize the most from their college work because they substitute mere information gathering for mental discipline. One should not—he cannot—go thru college without acquiring an immense amount of valuable and useful information. But assembling and memorizing facts is not the chief

good which a college education is intended to accomplish. Except as a student learns to think logically and to reason soundly he becomes a more or less well filled store house of second hand goods with little creative power or capacity for originality or independent thinking. It is well for students to examine their mental habits to discover, if they can, which of these two processes seems to be most active.

The College of Agriculture is maintained largely on State funds. The educational advantages which the institution affords are largely a free gift of the people to the students who come. The State supports the institution because the Commonwealth is presumed to be specially benefited by its work—the agriculture of the State promoted and the food supply better assured, and country living enlarged and made more satisfying. Every student in the College, and more especially those resident in the State, is accepting the State's bounty. This acceptance imposes on the individual the dual obligation of using well the facilities which the State has provided for his education, and of preparing himself for useful service as a member of society when he goes out. Society has a right to expect definite and tangible gains from its investment. The State has been generous. The College seeks to engender a spirit of service in its students.

IN order to meet the public need, the College of Agriculture prepares some of its students to be farmers, and some for the highly technical and professional services required by government, by schools and colleges, experiment stations, by the industries serving agriculture, farmers' organizations and movements, and specialized private undertakings. All have relation to the broad field of agriculture and are inseparable from its highest development. The range of necessary occupations and services is wide, enabling each person to find the place where he can give the best account of himself, and wherein success will be

measured by his own competency, by his knowledge of what is to be done, how to do it, and his readiness and skill in doing it.

Students should not minimize the importance of obtaining good farm experience, whether they have come from the farm or not, and whether they expect to enter upon farming or specialized technical or professional work on graduation. Not all farm-reared boys have had good, all-round farm experience. They may need to gain experience under other conditions. The boy who has not

lived long on the farm should omit no opportunity, in college or out, to acquire such experience. The lack of it is likely to be a seriously limiting factor, and to condition his success wherever he may apply himself in the field of agriculture. There is sometimes evident a tendency to underrate the importance of actual farm practice, and to rely too much on class and laboratory instruction to offset the deficiency. It is a mistake. It is well at the beginning of the college course to include in one's plans arrangements for obtaining a

high degree of skill in the routine manual occupations of the farm.

It cannot be urged too strongly that students seek to know their teachers intimately, and talk freely with them concerning their work and any problems that may confront them. In this way will the greatest benefits come to the individual. The teachers in the college welcome personal conferences with students in their classes. It is one of their compensations. The best fruits of college experience may thus be gained.

Every Boy Has a Fair Chance to Study Farming

By A. K. Getman

"I hope that the time may come when our country shall guarantee to all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life."

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THIS quotation from the immortal Lincoln embodies a fundamental ideal in our system of public education. In America each boy may do what he likes. It is the obligation of the public school to aid him in making a decision as to what he wants to do and to give him either preparation for or training in his

chosen calling. Boys who have a "bent" toward the farming occupations now have unusual opportunities to receive training in this field. The State schools of agriculture located at Alfred, Canton, Cobleskill, Delhi, Morrisville, and Farmingdale and the departments of agriculture located in 90 high schools of the State are offering practical courses designed to train boys in the art and science of farming.

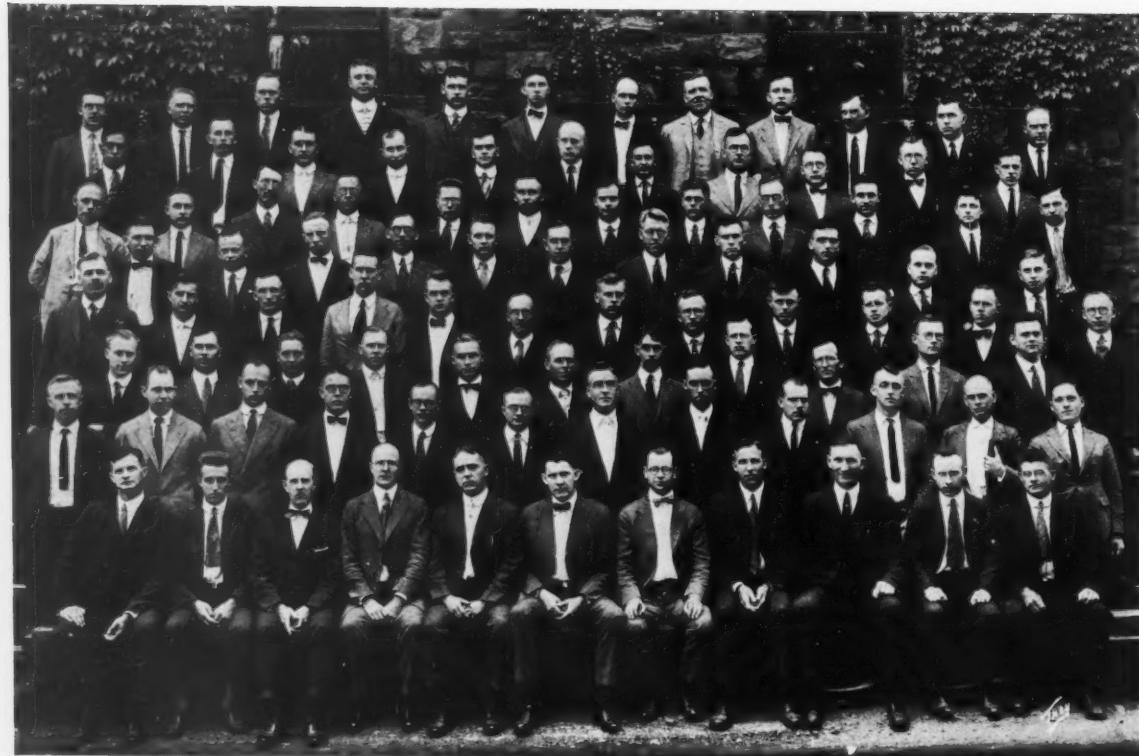
Because a boy's father is a farmer is no reason why he should follow that occupation, but the farm boy will usually do well to consider that

Agricultural Study and teaching
he has already served a valuable apprenticeship. Sooner or later each boy must decide what work he will pursue as a career. In a democracy such a decision must, in the last analysis, be made by the boy himself. The age at which he thus makes up his mind varies widely with individuals. With some it is made as early as the age of 14, while with others it is simply a matter of drifting into their present occupation. A boy's parents or his mature friends may make suggestions as to the opportunities in the various vocations, or special social opportunities may attract him, but



A STUDENT JUDGING CLASS AT COBLESKILL

The average age of the boys entering the State schools is 19 years. From information gathered by one of the older schools it was learned that 87 per cent of the graduates were engaged in agricultural pursuits.



CONFERENCE OF THE HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS OF AGRICULTURE HELD IN ITHACA AUGUST 1-5

Seventy-five per cent of them are Cornellians. Many of the faces, therefore, ought to be familiar to Countryman readers. Some of the Cornellians in the group are: Dietz, Spader, Koch, Haskins, Wolf, Roth, Bartoo, Perry, Huey, Plough, Whittemore, Baty, and Hewes. How many more of them do you know? Mr. Getman, another Cornellian and the author of this article, is in the first row, the fourth from the left.

such suggestions often take little account of the boy's ability or aptitude.

Most of us talk freely of the abilities of our associates, saying that so and so has very little, fair, or much ability. If we should be asked to state specifically what this ability is we would likely have some difficulty expressing ourselves. Recently I heard a teacher say, "William, why don't you do better work in Latin?" William replied, "I work hard but I don't seem to be able to get it." At home William could fix up the "flier" when no one else could make it run. He could operate the pump engine perfectly and said that he liked to tinker with it. This sort of work was not merely manual dexterity but required sound thinking. Frank was captain of the high school baseball nine and a natural leader of boys. In fact the subject of baseball occupied most of his thoughts both in and out of school. We are all familiar with the bright boy who can juggle phrases and numbers but who is helpless in handling a practical situation. The experience of the teacher of a class in geometry is significant. The class

was made up mostly of boys who showed unusual proficiency in demonstrating the theorem "to erect a perpendicular at any given point in a line." These same boys, however, when out on the ball diamond and confronted with the problem of locating first base after they had drawn a line from home plate to third were at a loss to know how to proceed.

If we will look about us and examine the facts of every day life we will discover that a man will have varying degrees of different kinds of ability. Grant handled an army in a masterly way but was a poor business man. The man that is good at handling tools may be poor at expressing his ideas. Dr. Edward L. Thorndike has summarized the different human abilities under three heads: (1) mechanical ability—to understand and manage things such as an engine, livestock, a plow, or a river; (2) abstract ability to understand and manage ideas such as words, phrases, numbers, and symbols; and (3) social ability—to understand and manage people, or to act wisely in human relations.

THE school offering only such subjects as English, mathematics, science, history, and languages, which are commonly considered as particularly useful in training the memory, is over-emphasizing the abstract abilities of the pupils. A gross injustice is accorded the pupil who possesses mechanical ability. The schools are supported by the public and they fall short of their responsibility if in the curricula which are offered consideration is not had for training the different abilities of all the pupils.

In the special schools and high school departments an effort is made to give the pupils well rounded instruction dealing with: (1) things; (2) ideas; and (3) people. The care and handling of tools, operating farm equipment, and the managing of livestock are typical of the instruction dealing with things, while the principles and facts which the boy must master in order to perform such work successfully and intelligently form the basis of the instruction dealing with ideas. Relations with people are emphasized thru the study of marketing and transportation problems,

farmers' cooperatives, buying farm supplies, management of hired men on the farm, the farmer's responsibility in the community, and the like.

AT the State schools the eight to fifteen teachers constitute a corps of specialists in the major branches of agriculture. With the aid of the excellent equipment and farm facilities these men are able to give efficient instruction in the farming enterprises of the region. Three types of courses are offered: (1) the three-year course offering opportunities for special work in such fields as dairying, fruit growing, and poultry raising; (2) the intensive one-year courses for students who cannot remain for three years; and (3) the short winter course for boys of the region who desire instruction in some special phase of crop or animal production, mechanical work or farm management. From April to October of each year the boys in the three-year course are employed as workmen on their home farms or on other farms selected by the school directors. During this period the boys are supervised by members of the school staff. The problems which the boy encounters and the notes which he keeps furnish a wholesome background for the class teaching during the term at school.

The average age of the boys entering the State schools is about 19 years. The schools have not been in operation long enough to furnish much data with respect to the work of graduates, but from the information gathered by one of the older schools it was learned that 87% of the graduates were engaged in agricultural pursuits. The boys "earn as they learn." While on the farms they are paid farm wages which makes it possible for many boys to save money enough to pay their expenses during the term at school. Especially in the cases of boys in the three year courses an all round development takes place. In many cases they are away from home for the first time. The association with

boys of their own age and their contacts with an environment where the consideration of "rural welfare" comes first give them a broader outlook on the problems of life in the open country.

In the high school departments a boy who desires to study agriculture may enroll for the agricultural curriculum consisting of English 4 years, history 2 years, science 2 years, mathematics 2 years, and agriculture 4 years. At the completion of this curriculum he has two avenues open to him in the field of agriculture. He may engage at once in farming or he may present the vocational diploma as entrance to the colleges of agriculture in the State.

IN the agricultural work the pupils spend 90 minutes each day in class and field instruction. As an integral part of each year's instruction the pupils are required to engage in some form of supervised, practical work. This latter usually takes the form of planning and conducting a farm enterprise on the home farm under the supervision of the teacher. The pupil is responsible for the enterprise both from the standpoint of the actual work and the management. The problems which the boys encounter in the season-round conduct of the enterprises are made the basis of the class and field instruction.

In days past the type of pupils enrolling for agriculture has not always been of the right sort. In some instances the "dubs" in school have been shunted into the vocational on the theory that they might possibly be good for something in that field. Again the mere fact that agriculture was a new subject was all that was needed to induce many pupils to try it. Japanese would have served the same purpose. Little by little this situation is being improved as school officers are getting a broader conception of the place of the concrete and practical subjects in the high school. Dr. Henry Suzzallo, President of the University of

Washington has summarized this conception as follows, "It is evident to students of our educational system that the conflict so long waged between formal book training and the newer and more practical forms of education centering in the social and industrial needs of the children has at last become a winning fight in favor of the newer education."

FOR generations the doors have been open to the professions. In fact the larger proportion of the high schools in the past have organized their curriculums almost exclusively for this group. A "fair chance" was provided only in the sense that this way was open to everyone. Our available data indicates that the traditional high school has graduated a relatively low proportion of pupils who enter. In 1918-19 in this state out of every 100 pupils in high school, 45 were in the first year, 27 in the second, 17 in the third and 11 in the fourth. One in five of the entering class was graduated. In a recent study made by the military training commission it was shown that 14,892 boys 16 to 18 years of age were out of school and working on farms of the state. Thus it is evident that a large number of pupils enter upon life's work with but little more than a very general training.

Inadequate high school facilities are unquestionably a strong influence in inducing many boys to leave the farm. There should be more high schools in the rural communities so that pupils can live at home and attend school. Ultimately all high schools ministering to the needs of rural boys and girls should direct the instruction to meet the social and vocational needs of its pupils. There is room for several times as many high school departments of agriculture when the state program is fully under way. Since the state has assumed the function of education it is none too high a goal to provide a chance for every boy who has decided to cast his lot with the farm to study his chosen calling.



THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

Founded 1903

Incorporated 1914

One of the Agricultural College Magazines, Associated; finances controlled by an incorporated board of professional and business men of which J. B. Taylor is president. The subscription rate is a dollar a year; published from October to June; single copies fifteen cents; advertising rates on application.

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Ithaca, New York

October, 1921

THE appearance of the new-sized Countryman is the main thing on our minds just at present so perhaps we had better discuss that first of all. Last spring at the convention of the Association of Agricultural College Magazines, of which The Countryman is a member, the question of increasing the size was one of the main subjects of discussion. The advertising representatives of the Association recommended the move for the reason that national advertisers would be much more apt to patronize our columns if it were possible to use the same electrotypes that were used in national agricultural magazines of the nine-by-twelve inch size. Then, too, each additional page of advertising that could be secured would make it possible to add an additional page of reading matter. This would bring to each paper's subscribers more news of classmates and friends, more campus notes, and more of the developments in agricultural research and thought. Later, by vote of the members, it was decided to increase the size of the paper to that which it is now.

There are physical drawbacks. You may not find the new size so easy to handle, it may be less dignified, and then there is the difficulty which will arise in the cases of those subscribers who bind their volumes and who will find it awkward to place the two sizes on the same shelf. We feel real regret at thus breaking away from the size of begone days. We hope, though, to present our material in as well balanced and as attractive a form as heretofore and to maintain the same close contact with our readers that has characterized the paper in years gone by. All we ask of you is the interest one would naturally expect in someone working hard for you and for The Countryman.

And now may we reaffirm our desire to be of service to our readers, to run the sort of articles you would like to read; to report the happenings on the Campus in as "newsy" a style as we possibly can; and to run just as many Former Student Notes about your classmates and friends as space allows? We have no thought of setting the world afire; no expectation of carrying thru any

very pretentious program. We shall be disappointed, though, if we fail to bring you in closer touch with your College and its graduates and perhaps, thru the abler and better balanced articles of older men, to awaken your interest to some of the problems that Rural America is facing.

CORNELL is fortunate in having for its new president a man gifted by temperament and training for college work. But it is much more fortunate that he should come to us, not to acquire more prestige or greater financial gain but because he has weighed his training and experience and has found that his tastes and inclinations lie in the educational field. Such a man is Doctor Livingston Farrand.

We may feel assured, therefore, that he brings with him love of his work, keen interest in his chosen field, and the desire to carry on and add to the laurels Cornell has gained thru the hands of her preceding presidents. And it follows, too, that the problems he faces will be met and attacked with energy and vigor, because his heart is in his work, his training splendidly fits him for it, and he has made success a habit.

We know we speak for the College of Agriculture when we say that we stand squarely behind our new leader, with belief in his ability, confidence in his qualifications for his position, and with the expectation that he will measure up in every way to the standard of his predecessors.

To our retiring president, hail and farewell! He was one of us. He knew Cornell and he knew her sons. The innate sincerity of the man, his kindliness of nature, and his broad-gauged, common sense way of meeting perplexing problems insure for him the lasting regard of Cornellians everywhere. The tasks he faced were difficult, but his judgments were sound and his ability to think thru a problem from all angles enabled him to steer the ship of state over a rough voyage to a safe harbor. It was fortunate that his decisions were arrived at from a survey of the facts, and based upon fundamental principles of right and wrong, unwarped by pet theories or unsound doctrines.

He takes with him our love and our admiration. He leaves with us the recollections of a man who understood us, one who worked for us and with us. He was our "Uncle Pete." And when we have said that we have said it all.

THESE next few years are going to be big ones for Cornell. We say that, not alone because the worst of the reconstruction gale seems to have passed, or because there will be the stimulus resulting from a new president, nor yet because prospects for football, crew, and track were seldom brighter. These are all going to help, but one of the main reasons is because there appears to be a change of mental attitude on the part of students generally toward their work. The pinch of hard times has brought us up short, has called a halt, and the present undergraduate generation appears to have returned with more serious aims and purposes than any since those during the war. It almost seems as if everyone is back with the idea of working twenty-five hours a day to make up for the easy times that followed the war.

Then, too, the University has had several generous gifts and bequests, and these, taken in conjunction with the State's appropriation for the College, will exceed, we hope, that of any other period in our history. Cornell University is going to be greater and better than ever.



Study Home Making at Home *economics extension work*

By Alice M. Blinn

AT the launching of the first correspondence course in home economics sent out from the College, it is well for those of the present to look back upon what has gone before. The way to the study of a lesson in nutrition under the reading lamp of a home many miles from Ithaca has been gained step by step as women were ready to advance.

The teaching of home making began in the home by the rule-of-thumb and hand-me-down methods. Although excellent truths and homely principles were, and still are, passed on from generation to generation, the limitations of this method were soon apparent for training persons to take a position of so much responsibility and requiring such a many sided store of wisdom as that of making a home. For this reason, side by side with the assembled facts, principles, and guiding rules for better farming and a more efficient agriculture passed out from the College there has also gone a message of help and hope to the woman toiling away in the farm house to keep the family healthy, well fed, well housed, well clothed, and in a happy and courageous frame of mind.

The first venture in home economics extension from the College was the reading course bulletins for the home begun under the direction of Liberty Hyde Bailey by Martha Van Rensselaer, now director of all home economics extension work in the state. It is interesting to note that the first bulletin of this series, one entitled "Saving Strength," has gone thru three editions and is being reprinted again. It is also well to know that before the last revision of the mailing list nearly 70,000 women were receiving these bulletins and that during last August 2,373 women asked for and received the bulletins still issued by this department.

Realizing their need of more study and more knowledge of their own problems, and knowing from experience that two heads are better than one, the women in the homes of many parts of the state grouped themselves in clubs to study the bulletins and the programs outlined for them by the first pioneers in home economics extension. Thus the Cornell Study Clubs, now a part of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, came into existence and carried on the desire for more light on the subject of home making.

SOON calls for help came to the College from these women who had gone as far as they could alone in their subjects. The home economics workers were then sent out to give further information thru lectures and demonstrations until women would gather together for a week's study of some particular problem in an extension school.

Finally whole counties were stirred with the desire for action and now these women, the home makers of the state, have their organization—the Home Bureau—own sister to the Farm Bureau, and like it supported by federal and state funds as well as local. Each county thus organized has its resident worker, the Home Bureau manager, trained in home economics.

At this stage of progress the woman in the home is able to define her special problem, the subject upon which she most needs more information. To gain this takes time and study; she cannot leave home to attend a school or college where the subject matter she wishes to know is presented. The Home Bureau agent is far too busy a person to give consecutive and continuous instruction to one person. The woman herself must use her free time when it is available and the home study course

is her solution. In this way her home and family become her classroom and her laboratory.

As a beginning but one home study course is offered. The subject chosen is one for which there has been the greatest demand for more knowledge: "Feeding the Family." Perhaps this has had more emphasis from the women of the state because it is an ever present problem and most vitally affects the well-being of the family.

The course is planned entirely for the use of home makers. It is under the supervision of Flora Thurston, a member of the extension staff of the School of Home Economics and a specialist in nutrition. It is not academic and does not give university credit. It consists of a short series of lessons planned to give definite information, to suggest laboratory work and reference reading based on the subject matter in the lessons and to stimulate investigation and experimentation on the part of home makers.

Registration for the course may be made only between October first and May first because the course is discontinued during the summer months. Directions for study and laboratory work and questions to be answered and returned are sent with each assignment. The study portion of each assignment requires about three hours to complete.

It is expected that a home maker will be able to send in a completed lesson every two weeks. If no word is received by the supervisor in that time, a reminder is sent to the correspondent. An examination is required at the end of the course before recognition of achievement is granted.

Programs and special suggestions for meetings are provided where several homemakers are taking the course and wish to meet together for

(Continued on page 92)



Former Student Notes

Now that the pooling plan of the Dairymen's League is fairly launched and may well be said to hold the front page interest of farmers today, The Countryman may pardonably call attention to Cornellians prominently identified with the League without entering into controversy. Many of the men behind the movement are Cornellians or the fathers of Cornellians.

George W. Slocum '02, of Milton, Pa., director for the district embracing Bradford, Center, Columbia, Lancaster, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Snyder, and Union Counties, Pennsylvania, was elected president last fall, by virtue of which he is chairman of the executive committee of the board.

Paul Smith '12, of Newark Valley, director for the district embracing Chemung, Schuyler, Seneca, Tioga, and Tompkins Counties, is also a member of the executive committee. His brother, E. P. Smith '14, of Sherburne, and a former Countryman editor, is president of the Sherburne branch and an active worker in that part of Chenango County.

George R. Fitts '00, of McLean, whose farm has been visited by many farm management classes in recent years, is president of the Tompkins County organization.

Albert Manning, secretary, of Otisville, is father of Frank Manning '19.

The roll of Cornellians, employees, is a long one. E. R. Eastman was once a special student and is now editor of the *Dairymen's League News* and director of publicity. He has as his secretary Irene Spindler '19.

Girard Hammond '18, is advertising manager and is assisted by A. E. Carpenter ex '18, Birge Kinne '16, and A. N. Lawson '21, both of these latter are former business managers of The Countryman.

T. E. Milliman Sp. '10-'12, is man-

ager of organization and is assisted by Rush S. Lewis '98, E. B. Sullivan '18, Ralph J. Quackenbush '21, and Raymond DuBois '20.

Harry Jones '04, is director of sales and Mary K. Funnel '18, is secretary to President Slocum and edits the home page.

This enumeration is far from complete. It serves to indicate, however, the extent to which Cornellians are working in this movement.

THE editor of The Campus Countryman will tell you the death of Professor Royce in his columns, adding biographical notes, but I can not complete this page without making mention of our loss. Cornell has lost a scholar and a scientist, but the greatest loss is irreparable: Cornellians have lost a friend. He is gone from us; ours is the privilege to cherish his memory.

"Of all the gifts this world doth
deign
O'er all, friendship and remembrance reign."

E. B. SULLIVAN,
Alumni Editor.

'91, '92 B.S.A.—Fred D. Smith is division representative of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, in charge of the Albany district. His mail address is 82 Maiden Lane, Albany.

'97 B.S.A.—Louis A. Fuertes is one of the twenty-one directors of the John Burroughs Memorial Association, which filed a certificate of incorporation in May. The purpose of the corporation is to preserve the Catskill Mountain cottages and the home at West Park on the Hudson, where Burroughs did most of his work, and also to "foster and promote the spirit and teachings of the poet-naturalist."

'04 B.S.A.—Howard W. Douglas, of McKeesport, Pa., has announced

his candidacy for judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Pa. Douglas received his law training in the University of Pittsburgh, and has been actively engaged in the law practice for the past fourteen years. He is a member of the firm of Douglas, Fife, and Young, with their offices in the Frick Building, Pittsburgh, and also a large practice in McKeesport. For the past five years he has been the city solicitor of McKeesport, and he is chairman of the Allegheny County Republican Committee. He was married to Miss Frances Virginia VanKirk in 1910 and they now have two children.

'04 B.S.—Louis H. Moulton has been appointed director of the Erie County Farm at Alden, N. Y., at a salary of \$4,500 a year and maintenance. Moulton was farm superintendent and instructor in farm practice at the College from 1912 until 1917 when he left to take charge of a county farm at Cleveland for two years. He had lately been connected with the bureau of farms and markets of the State. Mr. Moulton's first wife died several years ago but he recently married again. He has several children.

'08 B.S.—Royal Gilkey, at one time connected with the extension department and for the past two years principal of the High School at Greene, has resigned his position to teach in Binghamton.

'08 B.S.—Vaughan MacCaughey, superintendent of public instruction with the Department of Public Instruction of the Territory of Hawaii, is one of the editors of *The Hawaiian Educational Review*, published by the department. He was chairman of the local committee for the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference which was held in Honolulu during August.

'09 B.S.-'13 B.S.-'13 B.S.—K. C. Livermore of Honeoye Falls, formerly

Winter Courses in Agriculture at Cornell

Practical farm courses
for farm-reared boys
from eighteen to eighty

Learn how to foretell weather scientifically
Learn how to lay out the home grounds
Learn how to use cooperative organizations
Learn how to support your country paper

The foregoing are some of the newer courses
all the good old ones are continued—
animals, fertilizers, milk and milk
products, insects, crops, the farm business,
flowers, the woodlot, plant diseases,
fruit, poultry, machinery, soils, vegetables.

Free to residents of New York State

From November 9 to February 17
with two weeks vacation at Christmas

Write to the Secretary, College of Agriculture,
Ithaca, New York

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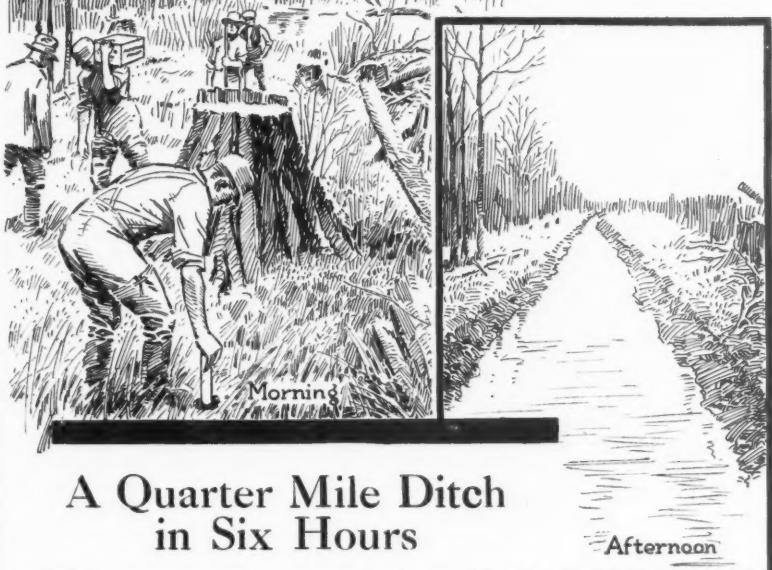
'15 B.S.—Formal announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Frederica McClung, daughter of Benjamin McClung, of Albany, to Mr. Charles B. Heartfield, son of the Rev. and Mrs. Frank Heartfield, formerly of Newburg, N. Y. The date of the wedding has not yet been set.

'15 B.S.—Announcement was recently made of the engagement of Miss Elizabeth Moyer of Plainfield, N. J., and Arthur W. Wilson.

'15 B.S.—Charles H. Reader was stationed last summer at Anaheim, Calif., where he was engaged in packing and shipping more than two car-loads of Valencias daily. He is employed by the Stewart Fruit Company of California.

'15 B.S.—Leland A. Wood resigned as County Farm Bureau agent at St. Johnsbury, Vt., on June 1, 1920, to become treasurer of the Plymouth Creamery System, Inc., a newly formed cooperative corporation with a capital of \$500,000, to handle dairy products. The corporation operates twelve creameries and condensaries in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Canada, with a distributing plant in Boston. Wood's business

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"We assure you that the ditch is entirely satisfactory and the cost very reasonable", wrote R. B. Oliver, Jr., President of the Oliver Land and Development Co. of Cape Giradeau, Mo.

Eight men with Hercules 60% Straight Nitro-glycerin Dynamite blasted this ditch, a quarter of a mile long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, 6 feet wide at the top and 2 feet wide at the bottom at an average cost of 24 cents a cubic yard.

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photographs*

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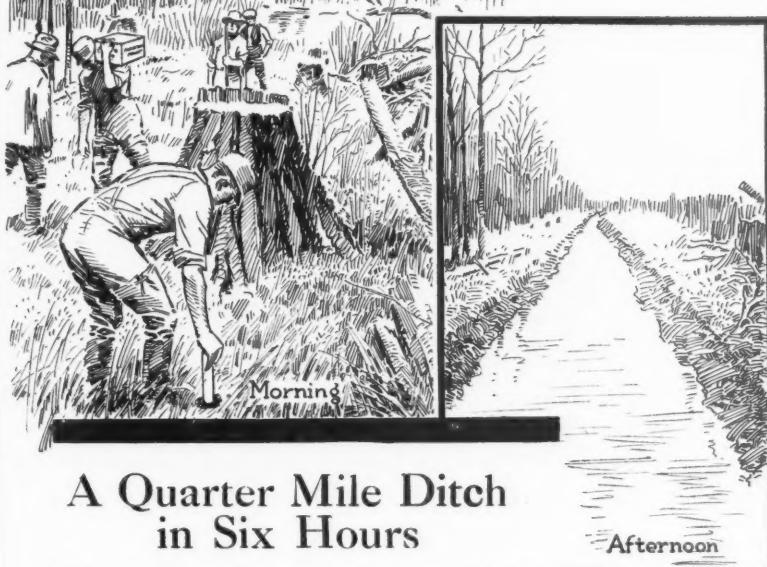
'15 B.S.—Formal announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Frederica McClung, daughter of Benjamin McClung, of Albany, to Mr. Charles B. Heartfield, son of the Rev. and Mrs. Frank Heartfield, formerly of Newburg, N. Y. The date of the wedding has not yet been set.

'15 B.S.—Announcement was recently made of the engagement of Miss Elizabeth Moyer of Plainfield, N. J., and Arthur W. Wilson.

'15 B.S.—Charles H. Reader was stationed last summer at Anaheim, Calif., where he was engaged in packing and shipping more than two car-loads of Valencias daily. He is employed by the Stewart Fruit Company of California.

'15 B.S.—Leland A. Wood resigned as County Farm Bureau agent at St. Johnsbury, Vt., on June 1, 1920, to become treasurer of the Plymouth Creamery System, Inc., a newly formed cooperative corporation with a capital of \$500,000, to handle dairy products. The corporation operates twelve creameries and condensaries in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Canada, with a distributing plant in Boston. Wood's business

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"We got on the ground about 10:30 o'clock and completed a stretch a quarter of a mile long by 4:30 in the afternoon. Part of the ditch was blown through cypress stumps, logs and other debris.

"We assure you that the ditch is entirely satisfactory and the cost very reasonable", wrote R. B. Oliver, Jr., President of the Oliver Land and Development Co. of Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Eight men with Hercules 60% Straight Nitro-glycerin Dynamite blasted this ditch, a quarter of a mile long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, 6 feet wide at the top and 2 feet wide at the bottom at an average cost of 24 cents a cubic yard.

To familiarize yourself with the use of dynamite in draining and clearing land, write for "Progressive Cultivation"—a 68-page book.

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photographs*

*Send for
this book*



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address is 268-274 State Street, Boston.

'16 B.S.—The arrival of a daughter on August 20, was announced by Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Bremer. The little lady's name is Virginia Mary.

'16 B.S.—Niles M. Davies has charge of a fruit and pure-bred Holstein dairy farm at Congers.

'16 B.S., '16 M.L.D.—Frederick A. Davis, jr., and Miss Lydia Virginia Lake were married the last of June in Cambridge.

'16 B.S.—Arthur R. Eldred has been appointed county agent of Atlantic County, N. J. After graduation, Eldred became assistant county agent of Nassau County, N. Y., then going to North Carolina as assistant manager of the Broad Acre Ranch. He later entered the Navy and on his release became associated with the Seabrook Farms at Bridgeton, N. J.

'16 B.S., '20 M.L.D.; '18 A.B.—A daughter, Dorothy Romola, was born last spring to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Griswold (Dorothy E. Griffith '18) at Rome, Italy. The date was April 21, the anniversary of the founding of Rome. Mr. Griswold has a fellowship in landscape architecture at the American Academy in Rome.

'16 B.S.—Robert H. Halsted has resigned his position in the bond department of the Guaranty Trust Company, after five years' service, to accept a position with Harvey, Fisk and Sons, one of the oldest investment houses in New York City. He is in the uptown office, 17 East Forty-fifth Street, and lives at 88 Coligni Avenue, New Rochelle. He would welcome a visit from any of his old friends at either place when they are in the city.

'16 B.S.—Henry C. Handelman is superintendent of landscape work for the Mountain Lake Corporation, Lake Wales, Florida. The park of which he is in charge when completed will be the best of its kind in the state.

'16 B.S.—R. W. Harman has recently accepted a position teaching agriculture at the Delhi State School of Agriculture.

'16 B.S.—Van B. Hart has been an instructor in the department of agriculture economics and farm management at the College since his discharge from the Army in the fall of 1919.

'16 B.S.—John T. Moir, jr., is section overseer with the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, Puerene, Maui, T. H. Mrs. Moir was formerly Miss Gertrude M. Fisher '18.

'16 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Tansley Hohmann announced the birth of a

son, James Tansley Hohmann, jr., in March. They live at 718 Second Avenue, Eau Claire, Wis. Hohmann is with the Hohmann-Nelson Company, manufacturing engineers, of Eau Claire.

'16 B.S.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Louise Middlebrook Sayre, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Sayre, of Glen Cove, Long Island, to Franklin Henry Thomas '16, of Philadelphia.

'16 B.S.—Albert E. F. Schaffle is head of the department of poultry husbandry, rehabilitation division, at the University of Delaware. His mailing address is Box 432, Newark, Delaware.

'16 B.S.—Edmund T. Slinkard is secretary and treasurer of the Aetna Rubber Company of Cleveland, Ohio. He lives at 815 East Seventy-ninth Street.

'16 B.S.—For the past two years, Alan Sparks has been employed as cost accountant by the United States Foil Company, Louisville, Ky. He lives at 2305 Grand Avenue.

'17 B.S.; '18, '21 C.E.—At the close of the spring term, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Morrow, of Ithaca, announced the engagement of their daughter, Anne Horton '17, to Thomas C. McDermott '18, of Stoneham, Mass. Miss Morrow spent two years with the New York State Food Commission in New York City, and for the past two years, she has been a member of the staff of home economics. McDermott was captain of the 1919 cross country team and the 1921 track team. He served during the war as a second lieutenant with the 78th Field Artillery.

'17 B.S.—Ralph C. Parker is agronomist for the Eastern Bureau of the National Lime Association, in the New England district. The Eastern Bureau thru the offices at Riverhead, N. Y., is conducting, in cooperation with the agricultural colleges of New England, a series of field lime demonstrations at privately owned farms. These demonstrations are on soil liming and it is hoped that greater efficiency in lime purchasing materials will result. Parker is in direct charge of the Bureau's part in this educational movement. He was formerly County Farm Bureau agent for Suffolk County, Long Island, and resigned that position to accept one with the Eastern Bureau of New England.

'17 B.S.—"Tibby" Augur is living at 43 Irving Street, Cambridge, Mass.

He is continuing his studies in the College on the part time basis and is also employed in the office of John Nolen, Town Planner.

'17 B.S.; '18 D.V.M.—A son, Don Arol Boardman, jr., was born on February 15 to Dr. and Mrs. D. A. Boardman (Elizabeth Abuhl '17). Boardman is practicing his profession in Rome with offices at 107 East Willett Street. Their home address is 509 North Jay Street.

'17 B.S.—Cyrus G. Davisson recently made a circuit of Long Island in an eighteen-foot canoe, starting from Sheepshead Bay on the outside course. He is manager of C. S. Davisson and Company, linens and handkerchiefs, 30 Main Street, Brooklyn.

'17 B.S.—Robert S. M. Fraser severed his connections with the Wisconsin Condensed Milk Company last November, and is now manager of the Findlay Dairy Company, located at Findlay, Ohio.

'17 B.S.—E. Kostal visited the College during the summer. He is with the Federal Horticultural Board engaged on plant quarantine work. He is now at the Port of New York and may be addressed 305 Customs House, New York City. He has been recently transferred from similar work at New Orleans.

'17 B.S.—N. G. MacPherson now has a position as agent for the National Scale Company. His headquarters are at Syracuse.

'17 B.S.—H. S. Mills succeeds F. O. Underwood as instructor in vegetable gardening. Mr. Underwood took a position as county agent in Nassau County on April 1 and since that time Mr. Mills has been acting in a temporary capacity only; he has now become a permanent instructor in the department.

'17 Ph.D.—E. A. White, formerly professor of rural engineering at the University of Illinois, is now editor and manager of Power Farming.

'18 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burke Hull have announced the marriage of their daughter, Mrs. Sinclair Hull Richards, to Thomas Rowan Wagner. The marriage took place at the Church of the Redeemer in Chicago, on Wednesday, April 20. The couple have made their home at 5469 Cornell Ave., Chicago.

'18 B.S.—Benjamin Aborn, 2nd, attended summer school at Cornell.

'18 Ph.D.—N. W. Hepburn, formerly professor of dairy manufacturing at the University of Illinois, is now scientific manager of the Piori Creamery Company with the main

Milk Made from Protein— Not from Color

Variation in color, from a light yellow to a brownish, will occasionally be found in Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed.

This is due to the corn solubles. These contain a small amount of sugar, which is affected by the heat in drying.

The corn solubles *enrich* the feed. They give it more protein, more phosphates, and greater digestibility than are contained even in the corn from which it is made.

This concentration of the corn solubles in the feed, with their rich qualities, is of *far greater value* to the dairy farmer than is a feed of absolutely uniform appearance.



¶ If you select your feed on these standards, you will buy Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed. Because then you will be getting the most milk at the lowest cost.

Corn Products Refining Co.
New York Chicago

plant at Piori, Ill. The company has branch offices in Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri.

'19 B.S.—Arthur C. Aikin is farming in Niagara County and is living in Lockport, N. Y.

'19 B.S.—Edwin W. Biéderman is a salesman for the Hercules Power Company with headquarters in Pittsburgh. Lawrence E. Gubb '16, and John A. Vanderslice '16, are in the same office in the Fulton Building.

'19 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Calkins announced the arrival of a daughter, Jeannette Oneita, on July 3.

'19 B.S.—Dana G. Card is an extension specialist with the department of markets at the University of Kentucky.

'19 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius E. Parsons (Lina Darling '19) announced the arrival of a son, George Augustus, on July 5. "Dutch" Parsons is the teacher of agriculture in the High School at East Aurora.

'19 B.S.—Vilma Vigert was married last June to Mr. Charles M. Cormack. Their home address is 535 Massachusetts Avenue, Buffalo.

'19 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred T. Steer, of Albany, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Eleanor Steer, to Hubert Edward Johnson, son of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Johnson, of Hartford, Conn. Johnson is a graduate of Dartmouth, class of 1920, and during the war served for two years as a flying cadet at Kelly Field, Texas, and as a lieutenant in the Air Service. Miss Steer has been teaching household arts in Avondale, Pa.

'19 B.S.—Charles Krey is working for Chapin Sacks Ice Cream Company in Washington, D. C.

'19 B.S.—Frederick Loede has charge of laying out the grounds for a large park in Akron, Ohio.

'19 B.S.—Frank J. Walrath is president of the Mohawk Valley Cooperative Breeders' Association, Inc., and is engaged in the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle, specializing in the Pontiac Korndyke strain. He was married on February 14, 1918, to Miss Elizabeth M. Turnbull, of Oil City, Pa. The couple have two children, a son, Charles Frederick, born in December, 1919, and a daughter, Adelaide Beatrice, born in January, 1921. Their home address is R. D. 3, Amsterdam.

'19 B.S.—Arthur Edward Ross died at his home in Brooklyn on April 1.

'19 B.S.—Frederick Eugene Wheeler and Miss Bernice Caledonia

Reynolds (B.S. '20) were married last spring. They are at home at 448 Forest Ave., Brocton, Mass.

'19 B.S.—Miss Leota A. Wadsworth and Mr. Clarence P. Daney were married last spring.

'20 B.S.—Simon M. Abrahams left South Africa the first of April and arrived in New York early in May. He lives at 1039 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

'20 B.S.—A. E. Carpenter is located at Utica and is employed on the staff of the *Dairymen's League News*.

'20 B.S.—Esther De Graaf is teaching home economics in the High School at North East, Pa.

'20 B.S.—Hazel Harman is an instructor in the Normal School at Framingham, Mass.

'21—L. E. Howland went to Rochester in July as working foreman of the Rochester Ice Cream Company.

'21 B.S.—William Apgar is doing graduate work in forestry here.

'21 B.S.—Helen Baker has been working at a summer camp for children near Rochester during the summer.

'21 W.C.—Harvey Boda is working on Professor Riley's farm on West Hill.

'21 B.S.—T. T. Buckley has gone into the lumber business with his uncle. His address is Cambridge.

'21 B.S.—Margaret Campbell is taking student dietitian training at the Hahnemann Hospital in Rochester.

'21 B.S.—Anna M. Cooney is teaching home economics in the high school at Bath-on-the-Hudson.

'21 B.S.—Carol Curtis is taking work at Leland Stanford this year.

'21 M.F.—B. D. Dain is doing consulting forestry work in New York State.

'21 B.S.—Helen De Pue was assistant manager of a tea room opened by the Owego Hotel, Owego, during the summer.

'21 M.F.—F. L. Du Mond was in charge of a boys' camp in the Catskills for the summer.

'21 B.S.—Ward A. Evans of Newark Valley is teaching Agriculture and Junior Project work in the High School at Greene.

'22 Ex.—Robert P. Grant is in the National Exchange Bank at Clayton. He also manages a 60-acre farm on which he has eleven registered Ayrshires.

'22 Ex.—Mr. and Mrs. William W. Walters have announced the engagement of their daughter, Laura Mar-

gery, to Paul Wadham Thomen, of Litchfield, Conn. Miss Walters is a junior in Dom Econ.

'23 Ex.—Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Irish were visited at their home in Auburn, on April 7, by the long-legged bird. He left a baby girl, Nell Louise.

Study Making at Home

(Continued from page 15)

group study and discussion. Clubs or other organizations may take up the course as one individual reporting thru their leader.

HERE are no entrance requirements since this course is not given for college credit but to help the woman who needs it. The supervisor of the study course decides upon the ability of the correspondent to undertake it. The fee for the course is twenty-five cents for persons living in New York State and one dollar for those outside the state. The fee may be sent in stamps or by money order payable to the School of Home Economics. The correspondent pays the postage necessary to return the questions and reports to the School of Home Economics. As a tangible evidence of the satisfactory completion of the course a certificate will be issued in the form of a letter from the heads of the School of Home Economics.

Forty-six students, most of them home makers in rural districts of New York State who had previously inquired concerning home study courses registered for "Feeding the Family" between April first and June 20th. More than 20 additional applications have been received during the summer. No general announcement of the course will be made until the opening of the College for the fall term.

The information furnished by the reports sent in by the study course students becomes an interesting record of the actual health conditions of rural families and of their food habits. It should stimulate the nutrition program of the state and give County Home Bureaus insight into the real needs of the people they hope to serve.

Perhaps the most valuable part of the correspondence course idea is the personal contact established between the student and the supervisor early in the course and the feeling of intimacy and helpfulness thus established between the little home in the valley and the agricultural college on the hill.

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Covering every phase of farm life, problems, etc. are carried on our shelves. Send to us for a list covering the subjects in which you are particularly interested. Our Mail Order Dept. will give your inquiry every care.

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DANISH DAIRY PREPARATIONS

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Hansen's Danish Rennet Extract.

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Bulk, 1 gal. or larger.

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livery, and price.

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GIRARD HAMMOND
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DR. FARRAND ELECTED PRESIDENT OF CORNELL

Former Head of University of Colorado and Chairman of Central Committee of Red Cross

Dr. Livingston Farrand, chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, formerly professor of anthropology at Columbia and at one time president of the University of Colorado, has been elected president of Cornell and will be installed October 20.

Livingston Farrand was born in 1867. He graduated from Princeton in 1888 and, after taking his degree in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, studied a year at Cambridge and another at Berlin. In 1893 he returned to this country to teach at Columbia University, where he was in the Department of Psychology until 1903, and thereafter held the Chair of Anthropology until 1914. During these years he accompanied two expeditions of the American Museum of Natural History, under Dr. Boaz, to study the Indians on the coast of Washington, Oregon, and British Columbia. Dr. Farrand's keen interest in this subject is embodied in three authoritative monographs.

His Executive Work

In 1904 he took up his first big piece of executive organization as Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. This was a job demanding the harmonization of many divergent and unsympathetic elements, and here Dr. Farrand showed his unusual ability to make opposite factions pull together.

The tuberculosis work pulled him into all sorts of byways and gave him a wide experience in various kinds of health work. At the same time he retained his professorship in anthropology.

As president of the University of Colorado, in 1914 Dr. Farrand tackled his second piece of reorganization in the university's medical school. His three years of active service in the university came during a period of bitter labor disputes in that State and his powers of conciliation found full scope on a series of arbitration boards.

Fighting Tuberculosis in France

Meantime Europe had been three years at war, and in 1917 Dr. Farrand got leave of absence to fight tuberculosis in civilian France. This scourge was threatening to make more havoc behind the lines than the German shells could accomplish in the trenches. It was a delicate situation, for France, in spite of her suffering, was fiercely independent and suspicious of American interference. But Dr. Farrand was more than equal to the task. He pushed his campaign with skill and vigor, and such was his relation with the French that they

felt that they were doing it all themselves.

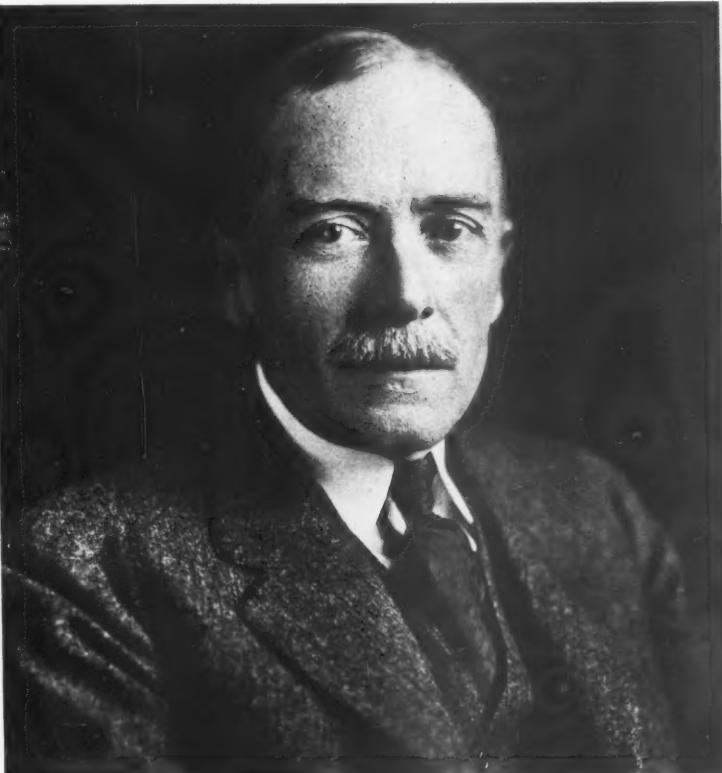
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Dr. Farrand, the Man

Dr. Farrand's chief characteristic is his ability to harmonize diverse human elements. He is always on equally good terms with workmen, business men and scholars—a leader that never has to assert his leadership for it is never questioned. By

his knowledge only in research and as a basis for medical executive work. While still a young professor, he laid the groundwork for a great national organization. His work in France was an experience in foreign diplomacy. All these things will contribute to his future and to the future of Cornell.

With all of Dr. Farrand's easy friendliness and "human" tastes, he is a man of power. He has dealt with armies, with governments, with men of science and with men of immense industrial power. He is a man



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DR. LIVINGSTON FARRAND

temperament and training he is especially fitted for academic work.

He is fond of trout fishing, hunting, and golf, and has a keen delight to rummage in old book shops till he has spent all the money he happened to have with him.

He is a man of slender build, gray, and slightly stooped, but that stoop appears to have been developed by haste to get somewhere rather than by sedentary pursuits. He looks just about his age—53. He gives an impression of keenness, gentleness, and perfect mental control.

Dr. Farrand is unique among educators because of his wide training outside the field of instructing youth. A physician by training, he has used

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In his talk to his associates at the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross concerning his new work Dr. Farrand said:

"Every man must decide for himself what the field may be in which he can render the greatest service. Other things being equal that field will be the one in which his training and experience have been the longest and most complete. I have found myself in a position where such a decision had to be made by me . . . I was forced to conclude that my greater opportunity of service lay in the field of education in which my professional life had been passed."

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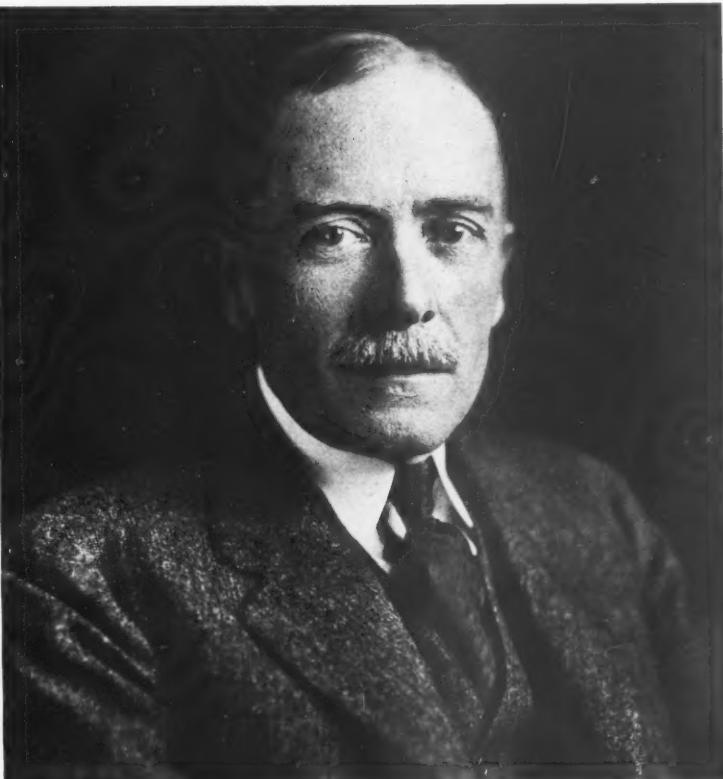
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THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN

Devoted to Neighborhood Happenings at the Top of "The Hill"

Published on the first of each month during the school year by THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, Inc. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editor by the fifteenth of the month previous to the date of issue. Say what you want and sign it, indicating whether you want your real name used, or another one.

CHILSON LEONARD, Editor

Vol. III October 1921

Dr. Farrand

Cornell is fortunate in the choice of Dr. Livingston Farrand for president. Combining the keen scientist and the experienced educator, the unassuming tho predominant executive and the welcome and approachable leader, the versatile speaker and the cultured and natural academicist, he is qualified to take the president's chair. Therefore Cornell is fortunate. A great university, as we are, feels proud to welcome to its leadership one who appreciates our ideals and possibilities and will swing enthusiastically into our work with new and richer thoughts, helping us to realize a greater Cornell, a greater University.

For retiring, acting-president Albert W. Smith there is the friendly, golden word of praise. He understood us and went about amongst us doing good, and tho his period in the executive's chair was short, it will always be a pleasant and precious memory to those who were Cornellians under him. To all of us he was beloved "Uncle Pete."

Now we are entering an era of possibilities for Cornell. The distressing, post-war adjustments are practically completed and the future of our university is full of great potential progress. Aiming to become a greater, better Cornell we must set our highest ideals higher and work harder towards them. We need an awakened responsibility, a deeper reverence, and a richer culture. Our interests must not be at war. Now is the time! In the emphatic Americanism, "Let's Go!"

Professor Royce

In the passing of Professor Charles H. Royce the College of Agriculture and the interests of the state lose a teacher and advocate who was at once capable, devoted, and untiring. Professor Royce brought to his work not only good scholastic training, but practical experience of an unusually broad and successful character. His intimate knowledge of farm operations, gained from first-hand experi-

ence, made him at home on general farm problems and practices. He never failed to receive careful attention in his extension teaching in animal husbandry, the field of his special interest. Professor Royce earned for himself the esteem of livestock owners thruout the State, among whom he was well known.

Colonel Barton

Col. Frank A. Barton, commandant of the Cornell Reserve Officer's Training Corps, died August 5, following a short illness. Always a grand old figure in our military life, our university life, and our town life, his passing marks a change, permanent, unalterable. As student cadets we respected his leadership in Cornell military affairs and many of us came to know him outside of the commandant's office as a real and personal friend. Active in many pursuits and rich in friendships among us the news of his death is received with honest sorrow.

The New Rushing Association

Rushing Associations come and Rushing Associations go, but rushing goes on forever. The New Association is, however, probably the best that Cornell has had in some time, for it aims at a minimum of the weird, unnatural regulations which were once such an amazement to all. The basic rules of the New Association are natural and common sense, and the constitution shows a clear understanding of the problems to be met and the best way to handle them.

Unfortunately many of the fraternities on the hill have not joined the New Association and they may, by their unorganized rushing, break up the New Association, tho this is doubtful. It would be better for themselves and for the rest of the fraternities if they joined.

The stability of the New Association depends largely upon "Nailing the Rumor." If one hears that member fraternitv Kappa Tau is breaking a rushing rule, trace the rumor to its source. If true, report it. If untrue, kill the rumor. Do not pass an unfounded rumor along.

Rushing has always been hard work. We are fortunate that we now have an Association which will facilitate an honorable system.

A Good Work

The Freshman Information Course, which is being tried as an experiment this term, is a commendable undertaking and a valuable opportunity for freshmen to learn many facts about the College, ignorance of which has been an embarrassing handicap to many of us. Attendance is not limited to freshmen.

F. F. D. Successful

Farmers' Field Days, June 23-4-5, brought to Ithaca a crowd estimated at 2500.

THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

Again—ah me—again, as it was of old,
We feel that joy—and there's naught else to wish!
It's there. Descend!—and get your ice cream cold,
Eleven cents a dish.

When the first bit of concrete was poured into the foundation of the new Chem building, September 6, a workman with a notion of sentiment dropped a ten-cent piece into the concrete with the remark,

"Well, I've got a dime in it anyway."

The Domecon Cafeteria has been altered; the serving counter being moved down and across the middle of the room, while some space has been taken off the west end by a partition. With alterations completed the cafeteria will not be able to accommodate quite so many patrons as before. This is unfortunate, as we have heard rumors that their prices were going to be lower this year.

Those fellows named Lechler and Dunn,
This Summer were sure on the run.
In shirtsleeves like boys,
They made quite a noise.
And contributed much to our fun.

Lechler—"How do you pronounce u-d-d-e-r?"

Jack Hunt—"Bag."

Lechler—"I rect mv case with the judges. The man is crazy."

Jack—"No, just raised on a farm."

A Cornell student, having secured a job thru the Farm Practice Office, arrived at the rural station in glorious regalia, inc'luding a bag of golf sticks. When the farmer had driven him out to his home he said:

"Now you can hide them things down in the milk house, if you want to, and tonight, when it's dark, you can sneak them into the house and nobody'll see you."

Now let's get this Ithaca weather straight. From January to July the average temperature was above normal. We had the hottest July in 41 years with an average temperature of 76 2/5 degrees, or 5 4/5 degrees above normal. The hottest temperature recorded in Ithaca this summer was 99 degrees. The record is 102 degrees, July 4, 1911. As regards rainfall, May was slightly deficient, June very low, 2.03 inches below normal, while July and August were above normal. And list, ye cloudy pessimists, June and July were the sunniest periods in Ithaca in 8 years, with 64% of possible sunshine. Ithaca is within a recognized cloud belt.



THE NEW DAIRY BUILDING

The architect's drawing of the new Dairy Building which will be situated north of the Animal Husbandry Building and will face west. The main building is 170 feet across the front, by 63 feet depth. The length of the manufacturing wing is two hundred and two feet, making an over-all length of head building and manufacturing wing combined of two hundred sixty-five feet.

CONTRACTS HAVE BEEN LET FOR NEW DAIRY BUILDING

Work on First Structure Under New State Program to Start This Fall

Bids have been opened on the plans for the new Dairy Building and contracts covering construction, heating, sanitary and electric work, in the amount of \$397,021 are in process of reward. This building is part of the revised building program for the College, in which the farmers of the State had such an important part. It will be recalled that nearly one hundred and fifty farmers studied the College in detail a year and one-half ago and advised the College officials on the work of the institution and the facilities that should be provided.

The new Dairy Building consists of a main head building and a manufacturing wing or plant. Provision has been made for practical laboratory instruction in market milk, condensed milk, powdered milk, butter, ice cream, cheddar cheese, soft cheese, fancy cheese, dairy mechanics, and milk testing. Provision is also made for dairy bacteriology, with necessary sterilizing and incubator rooms. Facilities also provide for graduate and research work, and the necessary class rooms, offices, departmental library, exhibition room and the like. There is also provided a commercial milk manufacturing room.

The building will be built of approved rough texture grey faced brick similar to that used in the Home Economics and Soils Buildings.

It is anticipated that construction will be undertaken almost immediately. The building will provide greatly needed facilities for this most important phase of agriculture in New York State. The existing dairy building is wholly inadequate and dilapidated, and it has been impossible to give adequate instruction in many of the more important recent developments in the milk and dairy industry.

Agricultural Association

President—N. P. Brown.
Vice President—Elizabeth Pratt.
Secretary—R. B. Corbett.
Treasurer—E. V. Perregaux.
Athletic Director—T. K. Bullard.

Honor Committee

Seniors—Elizabeth Brewster, Ruth Irish, R. E. Britt, H. B. Bosworth.
Juniors—Margaret Cushman, C. J. Little, A. G. Leet, C. H. Leonard.
Sophomores—A. H. Exo, L. W. Corbett.

Some News!

A son, Herman Emley, was born to Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Smith, Aug. 14. And, A. Wright Gibson, instructor in the Farm Practice Office, announces a baby boy, Philip Bradely, born July 17.

While F. H. Dennis, assistant in the Plant Breeding Department, has a baby girl, Gladys Louise, born Aug. 27.

In Behalf of the Freshman

A special course, taking up the history and organization of the Ag College, its relation to the State and to the student, the functions of the departments and the possibilities in different lines of agricultural work, will be given for freshmen this term. Dean Mann and several heads of departments will contribute to the course. The Ag senior honorary societies have long requested such a course.

Chief Buster at Cornell

E. A. Flansburgh '15, better known as "Tiny, Chief Buster of the Sod Busters", who has been county agricultural agent in Livingston County, succeeds Frederick E. Robertson '09, as assistant State leader of Farm Bureau, with headquarters in the Farm Bureau office in Roberts Hall.

E. Victor Underwood, Secretary of the N. Y. S. Federation of Farm Bureau Associations, has taken up his residence in Ithaca.

GOVERNOR MILLER STUDIES STATE COLLEGE NEEDS

Chief Executive Inspects Agricultural Buildings and Takes Data on Service

Especial attention to building needs of the College of Agriculture was given by Governor Miller and his party on a tour of inspection of the College of Agriculture and Veterinary College August 9. The Governor, accompanied by the state architect and members of the state board of estimate and control, made a thorough inspection of the buildings of the two colleges under the guidance of Dean A. R. Mann and Dean V. A. Moore.

Many inquiries were made by members of Governor Miller's party as to the work of the colleges and the service being performed by the state institutions. Particular interest is attached to the Governor's interest in the building needs in view of the \$3,000,000 building project of the College of Agriculture, of which \$500,000 has already been appropriated.

No indication was forthcoming from Governor Miller as to his opinions on the work of the state colleges further than his interest in every phase of the numerous activities engaged in by the various departments. His trip to Ithaca was one of a number which the Governor made this summer to get first-hand information about state institutions of various kinds.

Departments Are Changed

The Farm Crops Department has been done away with. The Vegetable Gardening work has been reestablished as a department, with Professor H. C. Thompson as head. The rest of the Farm Crops work will be merged with the Plant Breeding Department and with the Department of Soil Technology, the latter merger forming a new department, the Agronomy Department, of which Dr. T. L. Lyons will be the head.

The Campus Countryman, October, 1921

PROFESSOR ROYCE DIES AS RESULT OF A FALL

Cornell and the State Lose a Loyal and Efficient Worker in the Field of Animal Husbandry

Charles Howard Royce, extension professor of animal husbandry, died at the Ithaca City Hospital, August 5. His death resulted from injuries due to a fall, July 11, at his farm near Enfield Glen. Professor Royce, with his son Milton and others, was working on a scaffold about thirty feet from the ground when he lost his footing and fell; several ribs were broken and one lung was punctured. At first there were strong hopes of his recovery but he gradually grew weaker till, as a last resort, he was brought to the Ithaca hospital for an operation from which he never fully recovered.

Professor Royce was born May 11, 1866, at Mongaup Valley, near White Lake, Sullivan County, New York, and spent his early days on his father's farm. He graduated from Cornell in 1891, and earned his master's degree in the next year.

Worked at College Fifteen Years

Upon completing his graduate work he became associated with S. M. Babcock, who devised the Babcock test for milk at the University of Wisconsin, after which for more than twenty years he was employed in managing large farm estates. While superintendent of the Levi P. Morton estate in the lower Hudson Valley he became prominent as a Guernsey breeder and began promoting the advanced registry of purebred cattle.

Professor Royce came to the New York State College of Agriculture from West Virginia in the winter of 1906 and since then has devoted himself unsparingly to extension work for the promotion of livestock interests, to the production of better milk for invalids and children, and to the upbuilding of community life in the valley where he lived. Besides his wife, he leaves a son who graduated from Cornell this year, and three daughters.

"Steve" and the Random Shot

"Steve"—pardon, Mr. H. A. Stevenson, supervisor of the Reading Courses—well "Steve" is a member of the U. S. Naval Reserve Force so he decided to spend a couple of weeks in active duty the latter part of August in order to maintain efficiency. He was stationed aboard the U. S. S. Parker, a destroyer which rendered distinguished service in the North Sea during the war. "Steve" cruised around Narragansett Bay and had a little target practice out to sea. (They scored a hit three times out of twenty shots) but that was the best record for the season. "Steve" has retired to target practice on the typewriter.

Christian N. Jensen, assistant professor in plant pathology, has been appointed superintendent of schools for the State of Utah.

Leaves of Absence 1921-22

Professor Bristow Adams (Ext.), 2d semester academic year.

Professor G. F. Warren (F. Man.), 1st semester academic year.

Professor Helen B. Young (H. Econ.), full year.

Professor G. P. Scoville (F. Man.), 6 months beginning Oct. 1, 1921.

Professor Blanche E. Hazard (H. Econ.), Fall and Spring terms.

Professor H. H. Whetzel (P. Path.), full year.

Professor G. W. Cavanaugh (Chemistry), 1st term.

Professor K. M. Wiegand (Botany), 1st term.

Professor R. S. Hosmer (Forestry), 1st term.

Professor A. B. Recknagel (Forestry), 2d term.

Professor (Mrs.) A. B. Comstock (Nature Study), 1 term from Nov. 16.

Professor E. W. Benjamin (Poultry), full year.

Professor M. C. Burritt (Ext.), 1 year from Apr. 1, 1921.

Professor E. A. White (Flori.), 1st term.

LITTLE NOTES

"Al" Lechler '21, has been appointed an instructor in the Extension Department and has been assisting Professor Wheeler this Summer.

Professor L. H. MacDaniels visited his brother's ranch in Mexico this Summer, studying tropical fruits in preparation for his course on Economic Fruits of the World.

Prof. Recknagel of the Forestry Department spent his summer on work for the Empire State Forest Products Association with whom he has been connected since 1917.

Professor Burritt spent the summer on his farm at Hilton, N. Y., and now plans to visit the agricultural colleges of the West and study their methods of extension organization.

Professor George F. Warren has been asked to serve as consulting specialist in the reorganization of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates in the Federal Department of Agriculture at Washington and has been granted leave from Cornell until February, 1922.

Prof. Spring Prof. Bentley and Mr. Gies worked during the summer on the forest holdings of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad.

Prof. G. H. Collingwood was in charge of the summer school courses in forestry and then returned to his duties as extension specialist in forestry.

H. A. Hopper, head of the extension department of animal husbandry, will spend his sabbatical leave at the University of Arizona at Tuscon where he intends to study pastoral conditions under insufficient rainfall.

Asst. Professor Atwood spoke at the convention of the South Dakota Press Association which met at Brookings, S. D., Aug. 11-13.

CORNELL DROPS GAME FARM AS NO FUNDS WERE PROVIDED

State Fails to Make Appropriation—Department Was Operated for Three Years

Owing to the failure of the State Legislature to continue the annual appropriation which has been needed to carry on the work, the Cornell game farm, which has been an important adjunct to the work of the College of Agriculture has been discontinued. Olin Krum, who has been the instructor in charge of the farm, has accepted a position at the Oregon College of Agriculture where he will teach poultry husbandry to a large class of vocational students, formerly service men.

Equipment Will Be Kept Up

Mr. Krum remained in Ithaca several weeks after the expiration of the appropriation made last year in order that the data being prepared might be available in case the state determined at a later date to reopen the farm. The equipment consists of a plot of 176 acres located north of the college farms, and well developed and drained land, coops, breeding pen, winter yards, and feeding buildings, most of which have been completed during the three years of operation. These will all be kept intact with the idea of their being put into use again if in the future the state makes a further appropriation for the work.

DOMECON

Miss Hunter, who was granted a leave of absence on account of sickness, will be unable to return for work the first semester.

Miss Flora Morton, assistant home demonstration leader, has resigned to become a member of the resident teaching force.

Miss Esther Snook, assistant home demonstration leader, has resigned to take up graduate work at Ohio State College at Columbus, Ohio.

Miss Margaret Noble has accepted a position at the University of Nebraska.

Miss Bonnie Scholes, assistant professor of Extension, has accepted a position as nutrition specialist at the University of Illinois.

Miss Allen, an instructor in sewing, has secured a position in the South.

Miss Dora Wetherbee has been appointed acting assistant professor in Home Economics in the Department of Housing and Design.

Miss Ranney has resigned to take up work at Columbia University.

Miss Eleanor Hillhouse has been granted leave of absence for a European trip.

Miss Lois Farmer, who has been for some years manager of the cafeteria of the University of Minnesota, has been appointed manager of the Home Economics Cafeteria. Miss Irene Dahlberg, also of the Department of Home Economics at Minnesota, comes as Miss Farmer's assistant.

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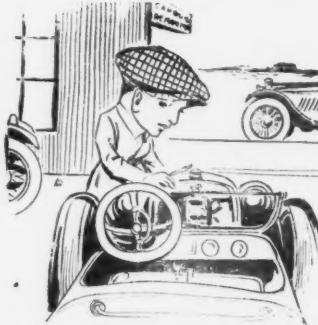
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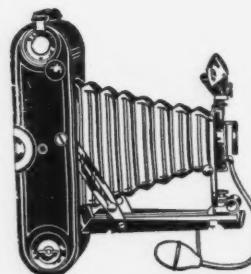
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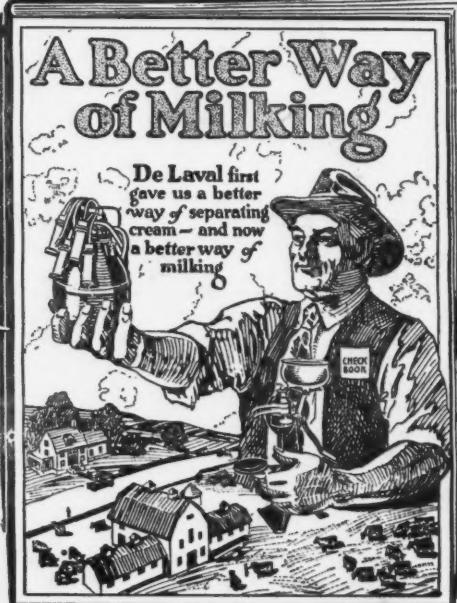
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